

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

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To Correspondents.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 152 1/2.

THE WAR.

The steamer Harriet Deford, of Baltimore, was captured by a party of Rebels at Fairhaven, Patuxent River, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and it is feared, will destroy many vessels.

Special Washington dispatches declare that Gen. Grant considers the spirit of Lee's army completely broken. If Lee stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded by our forces.

The Provost-Marshal in the different Districts in this city were so busily engaged yesterday examining recruits, they had no time to devote to drafting.

The War Department has ordered the Examining Board, of which Major Gen. Casey is President, to immediately adjourn to Richmond, Va.

It was Gen. Ewell who set Richmond on fire. The conflagration proved quite a serious one, destroying the greater part of the principal business street.

The Rebel raiders were discharged from custody at Montreal yesterday morning, but immediately re-arrested and sent to Upper Canada.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Etna, from Liverpool, March 22, via Queenstown, March 23, arrived here yesterday, bringing four days later news.

The Richmond correspondent of *The London Times* again assures the people of the United States that their work is not more than half done. The House of Commons had a discussion on the seizure of cotton in Savannah. Mr. Layard stated that the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington had been instructed to express a hope that no obstacle would be interposed to the claims of British subjects. Mr. H. Berkeley and Mr. Peacock delivered speeches on the probability of a war with the United States, and denounced the American people.

Judgment has been delivered in the celebrated *Colo-Caso* case. The sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Caxa Town is declared null and void.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Vienna, which is regarded as a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government, asserts that Mr. Lincoln has promised to recognize the Mexican Empire at the close of the war.

We learn from Panama, that on the 8th of March a revolution broke out against the President of the State. The national troops taking side with the revolutionists, the President at once yielded, and sought refuge in the United States Consulate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Fire Department met Tuesday evening, at Fireman's Hall, and voted unanimously to request the Common Council to test the constitutionality of the Paid Fire Department Law, and to recommend the firemen, meantime, to continue in the performance of their accustomed duties.

Secretary Seward while riding out with his family on Wednesday afternoon, was violently precipitated from his carriage, and sustained severe injuries, his arm being broken just below the shoulder, and his face considerably bruised. We are officially assured that the case presents no alarming symptoms.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, has made a complaint against F. H. G. Brotherton, the editor of *The New-York Herald*, a sporting journal, for libel, and the editor has given bail to appear before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, for examination.

Gov. Fenton yesterday nominated to the Senate Sam. Sloan, J. W. Booth, M. B. Brown, and C. C. Pinckney to be Fire Commissioners in New-York. The nominations were referred to the Senators from this city.

Bishop Delaney of the Western Diocese of New-York, died at his residence in Geneva, at 6 a. m. yesterday. Zenos Barnum, one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, also died yesterday.

There is to be a social reception given by the various societies of this city and Brooklyn to the delegates of the Unitarian Convention now in session here, this evening.

There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day to consider the subject of confiscation by the Government and the cotton captured at Savannah.

Resolutions of thanks to our officers and soldiers for recent victories were yesterday offered in both branches of the New-York Legislature.

Amended returns of the Connecticut election make Gov. Buckingham's majority 11,000.

The hotels are commencing to fill from the high figures recently charged for board.

J. J. Talmadge, Republican, was on Tuesday elected Mayor of Milwaukee.

Seven-thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$2,315,500.

Gold opened yesterday at 118 and sold up to 154; under forced buying to deliver and a report that the Government was to have a cotton sale "payable in gold." The closing rate was 152 1/2, and the extremes of the day 149 1/2 to 154 1/2. Government stocks are strong at higher rates for all descriptions. The closing prices are, 107 1/2 for old 5-20s and 92 1/2 for 10-40s, and 107 1/2 for 6s of 1861. Railway shares were all strong at the First Board, and after the call were in large demand at much higher rates. At the public call these rates were not sustained, the rapid advance tempting large sales to realize. At the Second Board the market was strong, and full prices paid. Money cannot be quoted better than 8 1/2 per cent for first-class mercantile bills. Upon call the rate is 6 1/2 and very abundant; some houses refusing to take balances as low as 4 per cent. The business at the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$5,568,021 51—for Customs, \$1,161,000; Payments, \$5,754,689 06 on account Loans, \$600,000; Balance, \$37,026,713 06. Freight are dull. Exchange is dull and in moderate demand.

Last Evening's Stocks very active and irregular. Gold active on the call and very strong. After the call gold sold down to 152 1/2, at which it stood at the close of report.

Gov. Fenton yesterday nominated to the Senate as Commissioners under the new law reorganizing the Fire Department, James W. Booth, Esq., 78 Bedford st., Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., real estate, 15 W. 30th, Samuel Sloan, Esq., late Pres't Hudson R.R., 1 W. 22d, Martin B. Brown, printer, 20 William, 100 First-ave.

Each of these, we believe, has served with credit a full term as firemen in the department now passing away—all but Mr. Sloan surely have. Mr. Sloan, beside his years of eminent usefulness as President of the Hudson River

Railroad, was a leading Democratic Senator from Brooklyn a few years since. He was not a candidate, and was probably the most astonished man in New-York at the tidings of his nomination. There was no assumption that firemen have any exclusive rights in the premises, but it was believed that their experience would be valuable in so constituting the new department as to secure whatever was good and avoid whatever was objectionable in the old. We do not know but presume that the material of the new department will be selected almost entirely from that which it supersedes.

Our personal preferences were in good part ungratified in the selection of Commissioners, but we can none the less heartily bear testimony to the anxious desire of Gov. Fenton to discharge the difficult trust imposed on him with entire devotion to the public good. And we cherish high hopes of the renovated Fire Department, as it will be constituted and directed by Messrs. Booth, Pinckney, Sloan and Brown.

GRANT.

The dispatch from Gen. Grant which we published yesterday morning was received too late for comment. If its statements shall be confirmed, they are more instantly ominous of the total collapse of the Rebellion than was the fall of Richmond.

Gen. Grant says: "All of the enemy that remains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg." If to-morrow shall translate "apparently" into "certainly" there is nothing left of the military power of the Rebellion. Literally, nothing left. Lynchburg is no refuge for Lee; it may well enough be a prison or a graveyard. If Lee has really been forced to retreat to Lynchburg we look for the immediate, inevitable, dissolution of his army.

We said last week Lee would probably stay in Richmond just long enough to imperil his own safety. He has done it. We said also that Grant discovering his intention to evacuate his capital, accelerated his own movement, and fell upon Lee while his preparations were in progress. The event proves both opinions correct, and it proves a good deal more.

It is impossible to suppose that Lee contemplated a retreat upon Lynchburg instead of upon Danville. Could he have gone to the latter, he secured an easy junction with Johnston, and the possession of a country abounding in supplies, which would reach their combined forces along railway lines that, for the present at least, Lee might suppose to be safe. But by going to Lynchburg he is utterly cut off from all hope of a junction with Johnston, and he finds himself cribbed in a narrow valley which for him has no means of supply, no railway, and no avenue of escape. Lynchburg has indeed three railways, one to Knoxville, one to Charlottesville, one to Petersburg. But the railway to Knoxville is being eaten up by the advancing forces of Thomas, already far into Western Virginia; the railway to Charlottesville was destroyed in March by Sheridan; the railway to Petersburg is a line in possession of Gen. Grant.

It must be borne in mind that Lee was preparing to evacuate Richmond and effect a junction with Johnston, when Grant launched his last week's thunderbolt. Beyond all question Lee expected to retreat along the Danville Road. To all appearance he might count on doing it, even when suddenly attacked. Burkeville Junction, where the Petersburg and Lynchburg Road and the Richmond and Danville Road intersect, is 53 miles from Richmond, and 52 from Petersburg. With 12 hours start of his pursuer, Lee supposed he was sure of reaching his goal. But the extraordinary combinations of Gen. Grant reached all the way from Petersburg to Burkeville, and the victory which compelled the evacuation of the former secured possession of the latter before Lee could even attempt to approach it. Everything south of the Appomattox was enveloped in the flank movement of Sheridan, and when Lee suddenly marched out of Petersburg he had to march north of the river with the bitter knowledge that his enemy had a shorter line to Burkeville than he himself had. It does not appear that a single regiment of Lee's army crossed the Appomattox to the south, while the two divisions of the right wing under Longstreet which Sheridan cut off at Five Forks from Lee's main army, so far from being able to secure possession of Burkeville had to cross the river to the north, and unite with the retreating columns from Petersburg, in order to escape destruction or capture. And Gen. Grant on Tuesday, the day after Weitzel's black soldiers tramped into Richmond, reports himself at Wilson's Station on the Southside Railroad, twenty-seven miles west of Petersburg. Between him and the Appomattox was Sheridan, riding at speed for the Danville Road, while the infantry under Ord and Meade pressed along the railway line straight for Burkeville. Grant evidently has no doubt that he is to reach it before Lee—evidently feels that Lee is in no position to make even an effort to get possession of the sole point which might afford him one chance of continuing the great struggle.

Contrast, moreover, the condition of the two armies. Lee cannot have lost so few as 20,000, killed, wounded and prisoners. Of the latter alone more than 12,000 are under Provost-Marshal's guard at City Point, while Weitzel reports 6,000 taken in Richmond, and Grant finds that the "houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men." On our side we have Gen. Grant's statement that 7,000 will cover all losses. Lee, then, who was outnumbered almost two to one before the battle, has lost three to one in the week's contest, and with an army scarcely more than a third of the strength of his enemy, is conducting a retreat to a point which affords no hope of safety.

The two statements that the Rebels had removed nearly all their guns from Petersburg, while at Richmond Weitzel captured 500 pieces of artillery, 23 engines, and 100 cars, afford conclusive evidence that Lee was ready for the evacuation of Petersburg, but was attacked before he had advanced in his preparations for surrendering Richmond. Gen. Grant spoiled that part of the programme, and sent the Confederacy skurrying out of its capital at a speed as undignified as it was perilous.

THE NATION'S HOPE.

The general and eager anxiety wherewith the American People expect and await a Proclamation from President Lincoln calling on the insurgents to lay down their arms and return to the ways of loyalty and peace was forcibly exhibited yesterday in leading editorials in *The Times* and *The World*—antipodes in politics, yet neither of them an organ of extreme opinions—urging President Lincoln to take instant and energetic measures to stay the further effusion of American blood in fratricidal conflict. The point of view of one of these journals is so widely different from the other's that their concurrence in simultaneously putting forth urgent appeals to the President for an exhibition of magnanimity and clemency may be fairly taken as conclusive that on this point public sentiment is very nearly unanimous.

We quite comprehend that the subject is beset with difficulties and not to be approached without circumspection and patient thought. We realize that such words as we would have the President utter are not to be recalled, and that the danger of sacrificing by mistaken lenity what has been gained by enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure is far from imaginary. We plead not for weakness but for generosity, and are far less solicitous as to the letter than the spirit of the overture which we trust the President is even now preparing. So that it be recognized as large-hearted, and impelled rather by humanity than by calculation, we ask no more.

Never was there an era in the world's history when obvious generosity could have been more timely, more effective, than now. The substantial power of the Rebellion is broken, yet its capacity for evil is not exhausted. It has still more than One Hundred Thousand men in arms, most of them veterans, and three-fourths of them easily concentrated by a three days' march toward a common focus. They have a central position, abounding in mountain fastnesses and defiles, whence a flying column may be launched without warning upon any portion of the adjacent valleys and plains. Too weak longer to imperil the integrity of the Republic, the Rebel forces, if driven to desperation, may yet mar its peace and waste its resources for months. The magic word which shall disarm and disperse its routed, often decimated, but still formidable battalions, is invoked by true policy as well as by humanity.

We do not ask that the President shall disregard any danger by which the Union is still menaced. We would not have the breast of the Republic bared to the assassins who so lately sought her life. But we do ask and trust that, so nearly as may be, every one still clinging to the tattered, trailing flag of Disunion shall be supplied with reasons for quitting that unholy service and casting himself unreservedly on the mercy of his aggrieved and lately imperiled but victorious and placable country.

Should the Rebels insist on further fighting, then fighting must be; but we shall deplore the necessity and count the slain as uselessly, wickedly sacrificed. But we do not believe there need be another battle. All the Rebels in arms this side of Georgia are not enough to withstand on a fair field the forces of either Sherman or Grant. Nor have Davis, Lee and Johnston command of the armories, arsenals and depots of supplies, requisite to enable their remaining followers to keep the field in the face of such armies as ours. The great mass of their forces are disheartened, ill appointed, scantily fed, and most anxious to return in peace to their families. Only give them an excuse, and they will bid a speedy and final adieu to the broken, dwindling ranks of the Rebellion. We cannot doubt that the President will promptly supply those forces with the only impetus now needed to insure their rapid and complete dissolution.

PETTING NEGROES.

A recent Washington dispatch says: "There is at the present time, a very large population of colored refugees in and around this city. It has been estimated as high as fifteen thousand. They are in a needy condition, and aid from abroad to the Freedmen's Association here would be thankfully received."

—Doubtless, there are sick, wounded, crippled, insane, idiotic, paralytic and superannuated negroes as well as whites about Washington—to say nothing of very young orphans—who need charity and should have it. "The poor have always with you," and no Christian will deny or evade the duty of contributing liberally to their relief. War, too, is a fruitful source of devastation and anarchy, whereby thousands, through no fault of theirs, are suddenly deprived not only of subsistence but of the means of earning any. Let all give freely who can; there will be ample want and suffering after benevolence has done its best.

But we do most earnestly protest against the gathering of negroes, or whites, in vast aggregations of paupers—whether called Freedmen's Villages or something less plausible—and undertaking to feed, clothe, shelter and educate them in good part by alms. It is a gross imposition to attempt this—an unjust tax on the charitable and a grievous wrong to the beneficiaries. It has pleased God to make Labor the fundamental law of human existence, and we firmly believe the law beneficent or it would not have been enacted. You do not benefit any human being—whether white, black or yellow—by contriving that he shall live idly on the products of others' labor; on the contrary, you do him a very great injury. "Root, hog, or die!" is Nature's mandate: whatever opposes or seeks to evade it is Atheism, and must result in evil.

We know well that many Blacks are poorly fitted for Freedom—as, indeed, many Whites are. But all coddling, and pampering, and guardianship, tend to perpetuate some of the worst abuses of Slavery. Let every freed man or woman understand at the very outset, "You are free to plan, and bargain, and work, and save, for yourself; Lean upon no one, but take your destiny into your own keeping. Go to work! if you can only obtain fifty cents per day, take that, and save half of it wherewith to make your way to some locality where you can

do better." Better work, for your board only, than beg board, clothing and shelter altogether. Just now, the rudest and commonest labor is in eager and general demand. A freedman, though burdened with a family, can find work, shelter and food, if he only will. We need to grow a great crop this year; and farm hands are scarce and command very high wages. Let us, then, have a general breaking up of contraband camps and freedmen's villages, and let every one go to work where his labor is most needed. If there be fifteen thousand negroes in and around Washington who want work for fair wages, let the fact be duly advertised and a way opened to obtain their services, and they will all soon be planting corn and potatoes from Norfolk to Bangor. This is the true way to improve their "needy condition;" and, if the Freedmen's Association want help to find them employment, we are on hand to give it.

NOW LET US PAY THE SOLDIERS.

We never can pay the debt of gratitude and honor we owe the soldiers who have suppressed the Rebellion and restored the Republic. That obligation, in part, has got to run over the life time of these demigods and accrue to their descendants. But there is a debt long due to these heroes, which we can pay immediately, and which it will be a burning shame if we don't pay immediately. And that is their back-pay.

Now, let all of us, men and women, throughout the United States, see to it personally that this debt be paid right off. The process is simple. Put the Treasury in funds by subscribing to the *Seven-Thirty Loan*. Let everybody who can spare fifty or a hundred dollars from their business—all who have either of those sums laid by from their savings; straightway lead to the Government. The investment will be the securest and most profitable on the earth—it will at the same time be the most dutiful and patriotic. The rich who have thousands which they can thus lend to their country with profit to themselves, surely should not need urging to do the only practically thing which can immediately be done, to testify their gratitude to the brave men who have conquered Peace for us all, and restored the Union, and given new life, character, and power to the Nation.

Men and women throughout the United States, let us make this our first business, not to be laid aside until complete—to raise right off the money to pay every dollar due to our soldiers.

And may God Almighty bless them!

SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOAN.

VIRGINIA.

A Washington dispatch reiterates a very old and stupid blunder as follows:

"Gov. Pierpont is to transfer the Government of the State of Western Virginia from Alexandria to Richmond, immediately. A large party of ladies and gentlemen go to Richmond with him to inaugurate the new Government."

—There is no such State as Western Virginia, and Gov. Pierpont is not the Governor of West Virginia, but Arthur J. Boreman is. Francis H. Pierpont is Governor of old Virginia—that is, of the loyal State of that name. And, as the time has arrived for the "reconstruction" of old Virginia, it seems to us that it may advantageously crystallize around the Pierpont organization, hitherto restricted to a few counties on the eastern verge of the State. On this point, we are not tenacious, and may judge differently when better advised; the vital matter being that there shall be a loyal Virginia constituted and recognized so soon as may be.

STATE RAILROADS.

G. D., after a very earnest and partially just reprehension of the construction and management of the Railroads of this country, urges that our State appropriate the Railroads within her borders, paying for them in bonds and running them by her own agents on State account. We object to the project. There is no proof that, had as corporate management, is State management would not be worse; judging from experience, we fear it would be. Then we have quite enough public debt, without incurring a large new one so wantonly; and we should dread the increase of official patronage which the change proposed would involve. Already, nearly every man who can read, with some who can't, and a good many women, are either in office or trying to be; and it is really becoming common for those who can't get office to fancy themselves aggrieved and persecuted. We believe in beneficent government; but there must be a limit to its functions somewhere, and we stop short of Railroads. Let us leave some scope to unofficial energy and enterprise.

The Daily News, in its London letter of the 18th inst., has the following explanation of the recent protest of bills drawn by the Confederate Government on its Liverpool bankers, Fraser, Trenholm & Co.—Trenholm being its own Secretary of the Treasury, who doubtless drew the bills:

"The Times is not correctly informed. The following is a correct statement of the case: 'This amounting to \$57,000, drawn by the Confederate Government, has been refused by Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co. The reason for the refusal is not the want of advice, but the depreciation of the Government funds held by Fraser, Trenholm, and Co. For some reason or other, they hold a stock of 10,000 bales of cotton for the Confederate Government. This cotton ought to have been sold as it arrived at neutral ports, by keeping it back. Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co. have involved a loss of \$200,000 on the Confederate Government. This is a scandalous loss, and they say it up before introducing the new loan.' Some say it is so."

—If anybody is inclined to buy up those bills at a reasonable discount, whether on the strength of the "10,000 bales of cotton," or of the "ample funds" above-named, or of the general solvency and thrift of the Confederate concern, we will warrant him a customer.

The Sun persists in a blunder which was current some weeks ago, but is now exploded, implying that Congress, in revising the Internal Revenue act, exempted the compensation of its own Members and those of other functionaries from taxation. It quotes the obnoxious provision as running substantially thus:

"The salary or pay received for services in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress,

above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, shall be exempt from the provisions of this law."

Now, the fact is, that the act (§ 116) does seem to exempt official compensation from tax; but, if *The Sun* will examine § 123, it will perceive that the Government takes care to deduct the income tax when paying its officers and employees, and so fails to make them return their compensation as income, because it has made it pay income tax already. This section reads as follows:

"Sec. 123. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of \$600 per annum, a duty of five per centum on the excess above the said \$600; and it shall be the duty of paymasters, and all disbursing officers, under the Government of the United States, or in the employ thereof, when making any payment to officers and persons as aforesaid, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid duty of five per centum." &c., &c.

—*The Sun* must see that, instead of being favored and exempted, the officers, legislators and employees of the Government pay before everybody else, and pay to the uttermost farthing. Others may understate their incomes; but here is no chance to withhold a fraction of the Government's honest due. And, as the mistake on this point has caused some popular discontent, we urge all journalists that love truth to diffuse this correction.

Music.

Madlle. De Katow and Mr. James M. Wehli gave their last concert last evening. Niblo's Saloon was quite full, and the enthusiasm was as warm, especially toward Mr. Wehli, as ever. Every piece he played was encored, and in one selection he received double encore, to which he responded by playing his National Airs. The moment the "Star Spangled Banner" was recognized, the audience, full of the happy excitement of the few past days, burst into spontaneous applause, and only the fatigue of the artist prevented a demand for repetition. Notwithstanding the recent Gottschalk furore, Mr. Wehli's exquisite talent is as warmly recognized as heretofore, and we are rejoiced to find that there is sufficient of the artist in our city to appreciate so unseasonal a player—one whose sole dependence for effect is upon the purity and perfection of his style. We hope to hear Mr. Wehli once more before his departure for the West.

Upon the programme of this concert was a very silly travesty of the "Slumber Song" of Gottschalk. The composition is contemptible, the words are second hand, and the attempt to connect it with Gottschalk's name, by a dedication, is an imposition too transparent to deceive any one.

Mrs. J. H. Barclay's Concert at Irving Hall was in every way successful. The Hall was filled by a fashionable audience, and the programme was literally encored from beginning to end. Mrs. Barclay has a very fine voice; in compass and power it is capable of a larger scope than she has yet attempted. Her improvement has been very rapid, and with care and judicious self-criticism, she will work her way into great prominence. Mr. J. B. Thomas, Mr. J. N. Patterson, Mr. Thomas, Sigcor Mingiardi, Dr. Berge and Mr. Eben assisted, the latter playing tastefully and effectively.

The concert at Irving Hall last evening, in aid of the funds of the Patriotic Orphans' Home, was liberally attended. Miss Laura Harris could not sing because of a severe affection of the throat. Mrs. Barclay replaced her very acceptably, and sang several songs charmingly.

This concert derived most of its attraction and interest beyond its benevolent object from the debut of Miss Sophie S. De la Grange, the adopted daughter of Madame De la Grange, so popular here in opera for several years. Miss De la Grange is young, and evidently unaccustomed to public display of her pianism. Her personal appearance is good, her manner and deportment being devoid of pretension or affectation. Of her performance last night it would be unfair to speak too closely, for stage-fright appeared too evident, and she was too nervous and hurried to treat such a composition as Thalberg's Fantasia on *Moses*, to permit a doubt, judging by the ability which she exhibited, that she could do much better when induced to perfect observation. She brought out the strength of Steinway's extra sized Grand, remarkably well, and exhibited a masculine force in the grasp of the full chords. In other respects her technique mirrored *perfection*, and there is unquestionable promise of much excellence in the future.

A Card.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*.
 Sir: In reading your valuable paper of Wednesday, March 29, 1865, I see that you give the credit to the 14th New-York Heavy Artillery of being the first to enter the mine in front of Petersburg, Va., after its explosion on the 30th of July last. This is a mistake. The first regiment to enter the mine was the Provisional 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. By inserting this in your paper you will place the Provisional 2d in its right place, and give honor to whom honor is due.

JESPER H. HOLMAN, late Capt.,
 Prov. 2d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
 Madison Battery "G," 2d Pa. Vol. Art., Retired
 Hudson Def't, Bermuda Hundred, Va., March 31, 1865.

DEATH OF BISHOP DELANEY.—The Right Rev. William H. Delaney, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Geneva, N. Y., yesterday, April 5. The late Bishop was born in Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1797, graduated at Yale College in 1817, and was ordained in 1820. In 1823 he was assistant minister in Philadelphia, and in 1825 was appointed Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, and in 1837, Recur. When the diocese of New-York was divided in 1838, Dr. Delaney was elected the first Bishop of the new diocese of Western New-York. He resided in Geneva, N. Y., from 1839. In 1842 he visited England as a delegate to the English House of Bishops from the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. He is succeeded by Dr. Cleveland Cox, who a short time ago was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese.

Mr. Beecher's Departure for Charleston.

Last evening, a large meeting was held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church for a last greeting of Mr. Beecher before his departure for Charleston. Religious exercises were held, and in the sermon, Mr. Beecher referred to the narrative contained in the three or four closing chapters of the Book of Judges, where 25,000 out of 27,000 of the tribe of Benjamin were destroyed. But the people wept and prayed that there should not be a tribe lacking in Israel. Not altogether unlike the feelings there expressed for that tribe, were our feelings toward the South. The whole country had been our watchword. We had fought for the whole country, and we were responsible for the whole country. We should be careful not to fall into the easy sin of a desire of vengeance under the color of desiring justice. From the moment the last sunset was dropped and the last sword put up, we would not have one drop of blood spilled of any man who has taken part in the Rebellion, though he would expatriate some of the leaders that they might not work any more mischief. From the crumbling pulpit in Charleston harbor he should say to the South now that the guilty and bloody war is passed, now that the cause of it is destroyed, there is nothing between us unless it is on your part; if you hate us, we do not hate you; we are Christian citizens, and our purpose is just and kind and sincere.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Governor and Congressmen Re-elected by Large Majorities.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.
 At the State election to-day Mr. Smith was re-elected Governor without opposition. There was only about half a vote out. Thomas A. Jencks and Nathan P. Dixon are re-elected to Congress by large majorities. Mixed tickets of Republicans and Democrats are elected to the Assembly in this city, Newport, North Providence, Cumberland, Warwick and other towns.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to *The N. Y. Tribune*.
 WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.
 MRS. LINCOLN.
 Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senator Sumner, Secretary Harlan and Lady, left in a special steamer to-day for City Point and Richmond.

PAROLED PRISONERS.
 Letters received by the Sanitary Commission from Wilmington state that 3,000 more paroled Union prisoners have arrived there, and that sanitary supplies in abundance were at hand.

TAX OF TOBACCO.
 Judge Lewis is preparing a circular respecting the tax to be paid upon the tobacco found in Richmond and having Union claimants.

DAVIS GONE TO GEORGIA.
 A gentleman just from Richmond, states that the best informed there believe Davis has fled to Georgia, and that he will attempt a reestablishment of his government at Augusta, which possesses strong natural defenses and has been elaborately fortified. As a singular coincidence, it may be stated the elder Mr. Blair made this prediction weeks ago.

GEN. WARREN.
 Whatever surprise and regret may have resulted from the removal of Gen. Warren, the promotion of Gen. Griffin is received in military circles with universal favor.

THE WOUNDED.
 Three thousand wounded are expected here to-night, and long trains of ambulances are moving to Sixth-st. Wharf. Every preparation has been made for the restoration and comfort at our city hospitals. All cases too severe for the present removal will remain at Petersburg for the present.

"ON TO RICHMOND."
 The War Department has been perfectly inundated with applications for passes to visit Richmond from parties having friends or property there, curiously seeking and tobacco or cotton speculators. It is stated that passes have been forged by parties assuming the character of Representatives of the press. To such an extent has the Government transportation been monopolized that to-day Secretary Stanton issued orders that no more passes are to be granted to persons but in the military service.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.
 This evening, as Secretary Seward was riding out with his family, the door of his barouche becoming unhooked, the driver descended to fasten it, when the horses started and ran furiously for their stable. Mr. Frederick Seward sprang out, and escaped injury, but the Secretary, in attempting to follow fell heavily upon the ground, cutting and disfiguring his face and breaking his arm just below the shoulder. He was carried in a state of insensibility to his residence, and for a time serious apprehension existed of internal injury, but later this evening he has rallied, and his wounds having been dressed and his arm set by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, he is pronounced out of danger. The ladies remained in the carriage and were unharmed. The members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic corps, have made calls upon the suffering, promising this evening, as an evidence of their sympathy and regard.

Epigram.
 Gunther, at heart a Rebel, confides in
 To tell us how to triumph o'er his friends;
 Landing the Constitution, his small mind
 To aught save lowest party trick is blind.
 Jefferson a birthday his foul tongue had spared,
 If to name that of Davis he had dared.
 Thank Heaven, now loyal men can lot this pass,
 And laugh to see him prove himself an ass.

OBITUARY.
Death of Bishop Delaney.
 GENEVA, N. Y., Wednesday, April 5, 1865.
 The Right Reverend Wm. H. Delaney, Bishop of the Western Diocese of New-York, died at his residence in this village, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Death of Zenos Barnum.
 BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.
 Zenos Barnum, one of our most respected citizens, died this morning.

Gov. Buckingham's Majority.
 Special Dispatch to *The N. Y. Tribune*.
 HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.
 The amended returns of *The Evening Press* make Buckingham's majority 11,068.